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PERU.

One case of yellow fever in Callao.

Under date of September 21, 1896, the United States consul at Callao reports as follows :

A suspicious case of fever, thought to be yellow, was reported at the hospital here. It was that of a sailor who had stopped at Guayaquil. He died last week. Season not propitious to the spread of this disease.

SALVADOR.

Yellow fever reported present in Salvador.

The following telegram has been received through the Department of State :

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *October, 19, 1896.*

Quarantine Salvador—yellow fever.

TURKEY.

[Report No. 160.]

Report of the United States Sanitary Commissioner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September 23, 1896.*

As a sequel to what I have already said in my last report I must state that a commission has been appointed in consequence of an irade or imperial order, the mission of which commission was to ascertain if the corpses of the massacred people have been buried according to the rules of hygiene and have not endangered public health. The above-mentioned commission, the members of which were mostly members of the international board of health, has visited the Armenian cemetery at Shishly, where they saw three large graves, one of which was 45 by 5 meters and nearly 2 meters deep. The two other graves were smaller, about 8 by 3 meters each, where several hundred corpses were buried.

The above-mentioned commission has not visited the other Armenian cemeteries of Constantinople, as that, for instance, of Yed-Kuléh, Has Kioi, and other places where the massacred people have been buried. In yesterday's sitting of the sanitary commission, the question whether the prison will not endanger the public health of the capital was discussed. It has been said, for instance, that the arrested Armenians are so many and so thronged in the prisons that the poor prisoners are obliged to stay on foot all the time they are in prison, being unable to lie down on account of lack of room. I will be able to state the sanitary condition of the prisons after the commission presents its report. If what has been said is true, such a condition may cause the outbreak of infectious diseases. There are already several cases of typhoid fever, but every year at this season this disease exists. What a physician can see now are frightened patients suffering from the consequences of what they saw during the massacres of the 26th and 28th of last August, when all along the streets of Galata, men armed with cudgels were striking living men or dead bodies—a dreadful and terrific sight.